

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - Social Science
Sample Question Paper - 7

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 80

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper comprises Six Sections - A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Section A - From Questions no. 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- (iii) Section B - Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Section C contains Question no. 25 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- (v) Section D - Question no. 30 to 33 are Long Answer Type Questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Section-E-Questions no. from 34 to 36 are Case Based Questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- (vii) Section F - Question no. 37 is Map Based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- (x) Note: CBQ stands for "Competency Based Question". 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

SECTION A
MCQs (1 × 20 = 20)

What does this picture represent?



- (a) General Dyer's 'crawling orders'
- (b) Peaceful demonstration of soldier's in a bazaar
- (c) March accompanied by volunteers
- (d) People's procession during Quit India Movement

2. Who was proclaimed the first king of United Italy?

- (a) King Victor Emmanuel I
- (b) King Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) King Charles Albert
- (d) King Umberto I

3. By October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up, which was headed by

- (i) Baba Ramchandra
 - (ii) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (iv) B.R. Ambedkar.
- (a) (i) and (ii) only
 - (b) (iii) and (iv) only
 - (c) (i) and (iii) only
 - (d) (ii) and (iv) only

4. A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited is called

- (a) Vellum
- (b) Platen
- (c) Ballad
- (d) Galley
- (c) Soil texture
- (d) All of these

5. Which of the following is(are) not factor(s) of soil formation?

- (a) Organic matter
- (b) Time
- (c) Soil texture
- (d) All of these

6. Match the following and select the correct option.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Soybean	(i)	Kharif
(B)	Peas	(ii)	Beverage
(C)	Tea	(iii)	Zaid
(D)	Watermelon	(iv)	Rabi

- (a) (A) - (i), (B) - (iv), (C) - (ii), (D) - (iii)
- (b) (A) (iii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (i), (D) - (ii)
- (c) (A) - (i), (B) - (iii), (C) - (iv), (D) - (ii)
- (d) (A)(ii), (B) - (iv), (C) - (i), (D) - (iii)

7. Complete the following information with correct option.

BHEL : Public Sector :: TISCO:_____

- (a) Private sector
- (b) Joint sector
- (c) Cooperative sector
- (d) None of these

8. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): India is a federal country.



Reason (R): The local government is the lowest level of government.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

9. What do you mean by two-party system?

- (a) Two parties run the government
- (b) Two members run a party
- (c) Two parties contest elections
- (d) None of these

10. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): India is the largest democratic country.

Reason (R): Income inequality is one of the biggest outcomes of democracy in India.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect but R is correct.

11. Coming Together Federation means

- (a) the type of federation in which dependent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security
- (b) the type of federation in which independent states come together forcefully to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security
- (c) the type of federation in which dependent states come together forcefully to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security
- (d) the type of federation in which independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.

12. Consider the given statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka and choose the correct option.

- (a) In Belgium the French-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on



the minority French speaking community.

(b) In Sri Lanka the policies of government ensured the dominance of the Tamil speaking majority.

(c) The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a unitary arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.

(d) The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

13. Study the given picture and choose the correct option.



(a) This picture depicts women's strength

(b) This picture depicts missing women in South Asia

(c) This picture depicts women parliament members

(d) This picture depicts women's representation in local government

14. Which of the following profession does not belong to the tertiary sector of economy?

(a) Doctor

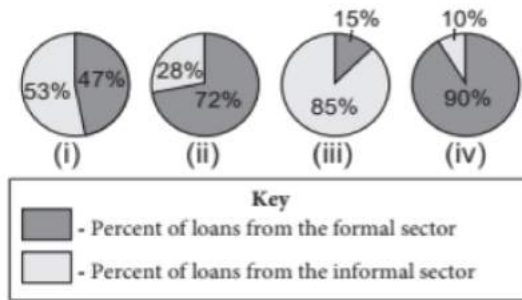
(b) Barber

(c) Factory worker

(d) Washerman

15. Which one of the following systems of power-sharing leads to checks and balances?
- (a) Horizontal distribution of powers
 - (b) Federal division of powers
 - (c) Separation of powers
 - (d) Power shared among different levels of government
16. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
- (i) Sale in online shopping application
 - (ii) Transporting shirt products
 - (iii) Production of cotton
 - (iv) Manufacturing the shirt
- (a) i-iv-iii-ii
 - (b) iii-iv-i-ii
 - (c) iv-i-ii-iii
 - (d) iii-iv-ii-i
17. What is the correct definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
- (a) It is the total value of all the goods and services produced during a particular year.
 - (b) It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
 - (c) It is the total value of all intermediate goods and services produced during a particular year.
 - (d) It is the total value of all intermediate and final goods and services produced during a particular year.
18. _____ have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world.
- (a) Traders
 - (b) International corporations
 - (c) Multinational corporations
 - (d) Business houses
19. Refer to the graphs showing the loans taken by different urban households and choose the option that correctly identifies them.





	Poor households	Households with few assets	Well off households	Rich households
(a)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(b)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)
(c)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

20. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct option.

Statement (i): Cost to the borrowers of informal loans is much higher.

Statement (ii) : Compared to the formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge a much higher interest on loans.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect.
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both statements (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both statements (i) and (ii) are correct

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 x 4 = 8)

21. "India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt cautious approaches for the judicious use of our limited energy resources." Analyse this statement.

22. (A) Who had introduced 'hand printing technology' in Japan?

OR

(B) Who was Menocchio?

23. What is an Alliance or a Front? Give two examples.

24. Suggest any two ways to solve underemployment situation in rural area in India.

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3 × 5 = 15)

25. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples.

26. (A) Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources for poor Why?

OR

(B) Explain the term 'debt-trap'. Why is it more rampant in rural areas? Give two reasons.

27. Explain with examples, the ways to solve the problem of land degradation in the Himalayan region.

28. Suggest any three ways to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation.

29. "Local people know the local problems and its solutions better". Explain

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5 × 4 = 20)

30. (A) Describe the process of Unification of : (a) Germany (b) Italy.

OR

(B) Critically examine the achievements of Napoleon.

31. (A) Explain the different methods of controlling soil erosion?

OR

(B) What is the main reason of land degradation? How it can be checked? Explain.

33. (A) Why do we use average? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own example related to the development.

OR

(B) Kerala, with lower per capital income, has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

SECTION-E



CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12)

34. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

- (i) Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? Write about his role in uprising in Piedmont in 1834.
- (ii) Who was proclaimed as the king of United Italy?
- (iii) Which type of message is conveyed by the passage?

35. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow:

Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional sources include: firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (both hydel and thermal). Non-conventional sources include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Firewood and cattle dung cake is most common in rural India. According to one estimate, more than 70 percent energy requirement in rural households is met by these two, continuation of these is increasingly becoming difficult due to decreasing forest area. Moreover, using dung cake too is being discouraged because it consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

- (i) Which conventional energy source are mostly used in rural areas?
- (ii) It is becoming difficult to continue the use of firewood and cattle dung. What is the reason?

(iii) What are conventional sources of energy? Give two examples.

36. Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow:

Groundwater in India Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act, etc. It is called organised because it has some formal processes and procedures. Some of these people may not be employed by anyone but may work on their own but they too have to register themselves with the government and follow the rules and regulations. Workers in the organised sector enjoy security of employment. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer. They also get several other benefits from the employers. What are these benefits? They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment. When they retire, these workers get pensions.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are self-employed and do small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

(i) Give one example of an activity of an unorganised sector.

(ii) What is applicable for a worker, who works in an organised sector?

(iii) Why do people prefer to work in an organised sector?



SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

(I) A place where congress held a special session in September 1920 under the Presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai.

(II) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.

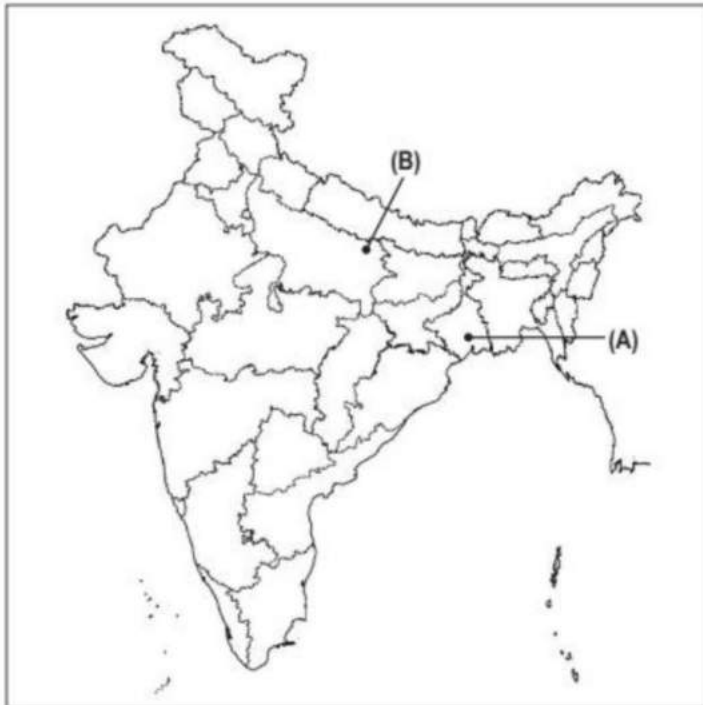
(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political map of India:

(i) Major coffee producing states

(ii) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant

(iii) Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant

(iv) Indira Gandhi Airport - International airport



SOLUTIONS

1. (a): General Dyer's 'crawling orders' being administered by British soldiers in Amritsar, Punjab (1919).
2. (b): King Victor Emmanuel II
3. (c): The Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up in October 1920, which was headed by Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru and few others.
4. (c): Ballad
5. (c): Soil texture
6. (a): (A)(i), (B) – (iv), (C) – (ii), (D) – (iii)
7. (a): Private sector
8. (b): Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
9. (c)
10. (b): Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
11. (d): The type of federation in which independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.
12. (d): The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.
13. (b): It is a picture of missing women in South Asia.
14. (c): Factory worker
15. (a): When the power is shared among different organs of government (legislature, executive and judiciary) it is called horizontal distribution of power. Each organ checks the others and this results in a balance of power. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.
16. (d): iii-iv-ii-i
17. (b): It is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year.
18. (c): Multinational corporations



19. (b)

20. (d)

21. India has renewable and non-renewable source of energy. Non-renewable resources have limited stock. They take generations to replenish. Therefore, we need to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of energy resources. We should:

(i) Use public transport systems.

(ii) Switch off electricity when not needed.

(iii) Use power-saving devices.

(iv) Use non-conventional sources of energy. China

22. (A) Buddhist missionaries from introduced hand-printing technology in Japan around AD 768-770.

OR

(B) Menocchio was a miller of 16th century in Italy. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and creation that enraged the Catholic Church.

23. In a multi-party system, when many parties join hands so that they can contest the elections to win power then it is known as an Alliance or a Front. National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and United Progressive Alliance (UPA) are some examples.

24. (i) The Government can spend money on banks which can provide cheap loans for the construction of wells, canals etc. It helps in generating employment throughout the year.

(ii) Identify, promote and locate industries in rural areas.

25. The Imperial state in China for a long time was the major producer of printed material. China had a large bureaucracy. The Chinese civil services examinations required the use of large number of textbooks for its preparation in the recruitment process. Thus, large number of books and other study materials were printed under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. From the 16th century, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased. Thus, printing of books started rapidly all over the nation. This was further accelerated by authors and rich merchants.

26. (A) Getting a loan from bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources because banks require proper documents which is time consuming. The requirement of collateral for taking loan from bank makes it almost impossible for large



section of people (poor). While moneylender personally knows the borrower hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral and any documents.

OR

(B) Debt-trap is a situation in which a person after taking loan is not able to pay back the loan. It is more common in rural areas because:

(i) A borrower repays a loan by selling the agricultural produce, which sometimes may not be enough to repay the loan.

(ii) Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income. Thus, it can be concluded that loans from banks always help to raise people's earning capacity.

27. Ways to solve the problem of land degradation in Himalayan region.

(i) Afforestation is the solution for any kind of land degradation.

(ii) Proper management of grazing. It is the one of the main reasons of land degradation in hilly areas.

(iii) Adopting terrace farming in hilly areas, as it increase water retention capacity of soil.

28. Ways to save workers of unorganised sector from exploitation are:

(i) Providing social security to workers.

(ii) Support from Labour Ministry to avail them the benefits after retirement.

(iii) Provide support for the conversion of unorganised sector to organised sector.

29. According to the statement given in the question the local people know the local problem better. It provided the idea behind decentralisation which had resulted in a third tier of government, known as the

local government. Decentralisation has a number of advantages, these are:

(i) It aims at dealing with the local problems at local level.

(ii) Local people know their problems much better than outsiders.

(iii) They also have better ideas regarding management of things more efficiently.

(iv) They can specify the important problems and allocate more money to more pressing problems on priority basis.

30. (A) (a) In 1848, middle-class German tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. Although, this initiative to nation- building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large



landowners (Junkers) of Prussia. Later, Prussia took the leadership of the movement for national unification. The Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of unification. With the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy, three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended with their victory and hence the process of unification was completed. In January, 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German emperor.

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini during 1830s, decided to make a programme to unite Italy and formed a secret society called "Young Italy". After earlier failure of revolutionary uprisings in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian states through war. He got the whole-hearted support of Minister Cavour and through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, defeated Austrian forces in 1859. Now he was joined by Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and freed the states from Bourbon rulers of Spain. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

OR

(B) The achievements of Napoleon are enumerated below:

- (i) Napoleon had introduced many reforms in the territories conquered by him.
- (ii) Though, he is said to have destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he incorporated many revolutionary principles to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- (iii) The Civil Code of 1804 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (iv) He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (v) In towns, the restrictions on the guilds were removed and transport and communication systems were improved.
- (vi) All these developments facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

31. (A) Different methods of controlling soil erosion are:

(a) In Hilly Areas:

- (i) Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can slow the flow of water down the slopes.
- (ii) Terrace Farming/Terrace Cultivation : Steps can be cut on the slopes making terraces. It restricts erosion.

(b) In Plains:

(i) Strip Cropping: Strips of grasses are left to grow between the crops in the large fields, which breaks up the force of the wind.

(c) In Arid Areas: Planting of shelter belts of plants, control on over grazing, stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.

(d) In Industrial and Suburban Areas: Proper management of waste land, control of mining activities, proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

OR

(B) Main reason: Large scale overgrazing has caused severe land degradation.

It can be checked in following ways:

(i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing.

(ii) Planting of shelter belts of plants.

(iii) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.

(iv) Control on overgrazing and mining activities.

(v) Proper management of waste lands.

32. (A) The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country because since independence many new states have been created, many old states have vanished and boundaries of many old states were changed in order to create new states. When the demand for the formation of states on the basis of language was raised, there was a fear among national leaders that it would lead to disintegration of the country. Independence of India came along with its partition, leaders were apprehensive about creation of linguistic states, so the Central Government resisted linguistic states for some time. But unlike other countries (Sri Lanka and Belgium), the creation of linguistic states added strength and made the country united. This not only ensured that people who speak the same language lived in the same state but also made the administration easier.

OR

(B) The exact balance of power between the Central and the State governments varies from one federation to another because the historical context in the formation of federations plays an important role. Federations are divided into two categories:

(i) Coming together federations: When independent states came together on their own to form a bigger unit. All the constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government. This increases the security by retaining identity and pooling



sovereignty. USA, Australia and Switzerland are examples.

(ii) Holding together federations: When a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. The Central Government tends to be more powerful vis-a- vis the states. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers and some units are granted special powers. India, Spain and Belgium are examples.

33. (A) We use averages because they are useful for comparing different quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people. However, there are limitations to the use of averages. This does not show the distribution of things between people. For example, suppose in a country, the annual income of a rickshaw puller is ₹ 8,000 while an MNC employee earns an annual package of *. 12,00,000. The average income of this country, therefore, will be 6,04,000. Here, actual income or status remains unknown. One can clearly consider this a rich country thereby ignoring the income disparity between two individuals. Average are useful for comparison, but they also hide disparities.

OR

(B) No, I do not agree with the statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Maharashtra because, human development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health, education, and income. So, this does not imply that per capita income is not useful. Rather, per capita income is one of the development factors and cannot be neglected. The World Bank uses per capita income as the criterion for measuring development and comparing states. But this criterion has certain limitations because of which determination of Human Development Index (HDI) is done using this criterion along with some other development factors like health, education etc. If the rate of population growth, is higher than the rate of growth of national income, this will lead to fall in per capita availability of goods and services and economic welfare.

34. (i) Giueseppe Garibaldi was one of the most celebrated Italian freedom fighters. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade. He was a sailor in the merchant Navy.

In 1833, inspired by Mazzini's view, he joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a repulsion uprising in Piedmout in 1834.



(ii) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy in 1861.

(iii) The passage is related to the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

35. (i) Firewood, Cattle dung cake

(ii) Decreasing forest area makes difficult to use of firewood and cattle dung.

(iii) Conventional sources of energy are those which have been in common use for a long time. They can be exhaustible and inexhaustible. Example - Coal and petroleum.

36. (i) A daily wage labour working under a contractor is an example of an unorganised sector.

(ii) The worker who works in an organised sector gets following facilities:

(a) An appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when they join work.

(b) Medical allowance.

(c) A regular salary at the end of the month.

(iii) People prefer working in an organised sector because they enjoy security of employment, fixed hours of work and safe working environment.

37. (a) Two places 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political map of India. Identify these places with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

(I) A place where congress held a special session in September 1920 under the Presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai.

(II) The place where the Non-Cooperation Movement ended abruptly due to violence.

(b) Locate and label any 3 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political map of India:

(i) Major coffee producing states



- (ii) Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant
- (iii) Kakrapara Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Indira Gandhi Airport - International airport

